

# *The* **CAROLINA FARMER**

Owned by North Carolina's / June  
Rural Electric Cooperatives / 1962

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## What's so different about the tomato?

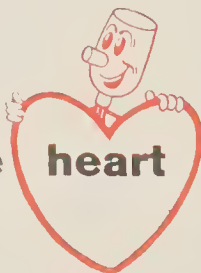
It's just about the only thing in the kitchen garden that still needs to be *canned* with the old-fashioned hot pack, cold pack drudgery. Most other fruits and vegetables can be *put up* by easy pack—simply washed and frozen. An electric freezer will keep summer freshness and flavor on your table the year 'round.

An electric freezer means *economy* (stock up when things are in season) . . . *convenience* (less trips to the store) . . . *variety* (ice cream and other treats can be served anytime).

See your appliance dealer soon. Put up the modern, electric freezer way.



ELECTRICITY—the heart of modern living





# The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 17 June, 1962 No. 6

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**Cover**—Which bird gets the worm? Hard to say. In the first place, all likely prospects appear to be early enough to qualify. Guess it boils down to the fact that our parental bird will have to put in a little overtime until our youngsters have to move out and fend for themselves. Photo by Jack Dermid.

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"Don't Worry, If I'm Wrong I'll Pay  
Your Doctor Bill!"



## Loosening the Noose

The hue and cry that surrounds the bonded rates that Nantahala Power and Light Company is now charging its customers make one thing quite clear: The law which permits the bonding procedure should be amended to prevent a repetition of such an unfair rate hike.

As the Governor said in his letter to Nantahala President John Archer, "No other company has ever made use of this statutory authority for such tremendous increases, and many authorities on utilities law are of the opinion that the use in this manner by a company not losing money was not the true intent of the General Assembly."

The law in question was passed in the mid-1930s when depression-plagued utilities needed aid to stay in business and meet their responsibility to provide service. In some cases the law was used to *reduce* rates—rather than *raise* them—in an attempt to induce people to use electricity!

Now, when a utility company that is not operating at a loss comes forward and, as the Governor said, imposes "a jump in rates unusually high in every case and unconscionably high in some cases," it appears that the consumer needs some protection—at least until such increases have been approved by the State Utilities Commission. The fact that money will be refunded in the event the new rate schedule or any part of it is not approved by the Commission is small consolation to consumers who are hard pressed to pay exorbitant electric bills.

It is to be hoped that the Governor will continue to press this matter and that proper legislative remedies will be sought.

# KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association



The fight by the people of Western North Carolina to get low-cost power took a pair of dramatic turns last month. First, Governor Terry Sanford threw the weight of his office behind a movement to get Nantahala Power and Light Company to rescind the rate increase it now has under bond. Then, the Five-County Committee for TVA Power and other area introvenors petitioned the State Utilities Commission to re-open the Nantahala sale case on the grounds of new evidence. This new evidence, they said, was that TVA will furnish to Nantahala all the power it needs for resale to its customers at TVA retail rates.

The Governor, in releasing copies of correspondence between his office and John Archer, president of Nantahala Power and Light, said he has "not given up hope that some relief might be obtained for the patrons of the western counties."

In his letter to Archer the Governor said, "In the name of the people of Western North Carolina, I call on Nantahala Power and Light Company to rescind the increased rates . . ." The Governor said Nantahala has imposed "a jump in rates unusually high in every case and unconscionably high in some cases. No wonder the people of Western North Carolina are upset. No wonder they are surprised to learn that the utilities law permits an increase under bond prior to any hearing. No other company has ever used this statutory authority for such tremendous increases, and many authorities on utilities law are of the opinion that the use in this manner by a company not losing money was not the true intent of the General Assembly."

"In asking to be relieved of its obligation to serve the public," the Governor said, "Nantahala should have been content to earn its usual profits pending determination of its petition to sell. The course taken by Nantahala gives the impression of a company interested only in dropping its obligations to the public, keeping the fruits of the resources which originally belonged to the people, and taking a last-minute increased profit as a going-away present."

In his letter to the Governor, Archer said that Nantahala needed the new rates "in order to build up its reserve and to establish a credit to enable it to build new and expensive generation plants if they should become necessary."

The Five-County Committee's new petition effectively counters this argument. The petition says TVA "is ready, willing and able to furnish to Nantahala Power and Light Company all power and energy that now is or hereafter may be required by the Company to meet the demands of its present and future customers." This means that the shortage of power Nantahala has said it expects by 1965 no longer exists.

North Carolina's co-ops, from the beginning of both the Nantahala cases, have called for the public interest to be served. They are solidly behind the Governor in his attempt to get the bonded rate increase rescinded, and they back any plan whereby the people of Western North Carolina



can gain the benefits of their natural resources reflected in low-cost power—whether such power is furnished by Blue Ridge Electric Association and Haywood EMC, as was earlier proposed, or through Nantahala P&L.



Both the Senate and the House have reported out farm bills which are now awaiting action by the full Congress. At press time copies of the House Agriculture Committee report were not yet available, but the Senate report contained important references to the Rural Electrification Administration.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry refused to adopt an amendment to the REA Act which would have severely limited generation and transmission loans. On the last day of hearings on the Senate bill, a number of witnesses from private power companies recommended an amendment to prohibit the Rural Electrification Administration from making loans for generating capacity where “an adequate supply of electric energy was available from investor-owned taxpaying sources at publicly regulated rates and conditions of service . . .”

The committee report noted: “The accomplishments of the Rural Electrification Administration in carrying out the purposes of the act have contributed materially to the well-being and advancement of rural America . . . It is evident that REA borrowers have done a tremendous job in providing power to rural areas in furtherance of the purposes outlined in the act. . . .

“Clearly the REA system, under the act, has the authority and responsibility to provide power to its users at fair and reasonable rates. . . . Government loans should not be made unnecessarily. They should not be made to give cooperatives an unfair competitive advantage over investor-owned companies. REA borrowers should restrict themselves to the areas they were intended to serve, and should seek to use available investor-owned power to the maximum extent possible. On the other hand, investor-owned companies should seek to furnish REA borrowers with power on a completely fair and equitable basis without delay or harassment or conditions which will force the cooperative to turn to the REA for loans for generating facilities needed not because of a lack of facilities, but because of a lack of fairness. . . .”

The report also pointed out “to the extent that investor-owned companies make power available to REA borrowers at fair and reasonable rates, and on terms which permit them to serve all eligible customers within their service areas, the need and justification for loans for generating facilities is reduced. Correspondingly, to the extent that investor-owned companies will serve REA borrowers only on conditions which are not fully fair and reasonable, or which restrict the REA borrowers to the most unprofitable customers, the need for loans to construct generating facilities is increased.”

Also in the Senate version of the farm bill—but not in the House version—is a provision setting up a revolving loan account for REA. This would mean that Congress would not have to appropriate as much additional money as it now does for REA loans. Money paid to REA by its borrowers would be used for new loans. This money now goes directly into the U. S. Treasury. Congress would still have to authorize the amount of loans that could be made for any fiscal year and make appropriations for amounts above those repaid to REA.

## KEEPING UP

with rural electrification

*Continued*



Last month we announced the winner of our scholarship contest. Deadlines prevented us from including a picture of Judy Ann

Sain receiving the award. So elsewhere on this page is Miss Sain and Harry Wilson, electrification advisor for Rutherford EMC.

They're standing in the entryway of the new West Lincoln High School. Although I didn't get to meet Miss Sain, I did get a chance to visit with her principal and to look at the new school while arranging for the presentation.

My conclusion is that Lincoln County can be proud of its new school—and of young people like Miss Sain.

Recently I attended an editors meeting in Washington, D. C. One of the highlights of the trip was a visit to the White House. We . . . well, let me tell you about it this way:

President John F. Kennedy  
White House  
Washington 25, D. C.  
Dear President Kennedy:

I was over to your house the other day, but you were, as usual, pretty busy, and didn't get a chance to visit with me. Anyway I'm writing to say that I enjoyed the trip—and to explain a few of the things you may have been wondering about since that day.

First of all, the large group of fairly respectable looking people in the lobby off the press room was a collection of editors of statewide rural electrification magazines.

For the most part, the members of this group are rather harmless, although the White House guards wouldn't let them bring any cameras or brief cases in with them. Security reasons, I guess.

Anyway, they all had nice things to say about you while you were saying goodbye to the Prime Minister of Norway. One took particular note of your healthy looking Palm Beach suntan. Envious, no doubt.

And that was the same group of

editors that was seated in the conference room you started to walk into a little later. We were listening to your assistant press secretary, Andrew Hatcher, tell of the trials and tribulations of keeping the White House press corps happy.

Please excuse us for not speaking to you, but your entrance stunned us there for a moment.

The man who wanted to know "who that was" right after you left was Fletcher Cox Jr., the unreconstructed editor of *Rural Virginia*. It's doubtful, Mr. President, if those Virginians will ever recognize any president but Jefferson Davis.

I enjoyed attending, along with the White House press corps, one of the regular press briefings. But I did nearly get knocked down when Mr. Hatcher announced that the session had ended. It was my own fault, though. Since my deadline was over a week away, I could have stood a little bit to one side to make room for those who were trying to get something in that afternoon's paper.

And I must say that I wouldn't mind having one or two of those reporters working for me. Anybody who can write a column and a half about a one-sentence statement by Mr. Hatcher would make



Miss Sain and Wilson

child's play out of filling up this magazine.

I was a bit amazed while reading the paper the next morning to learn that Mr. Hatcher had said so much that I didn't hear (I was standing a few feet away).

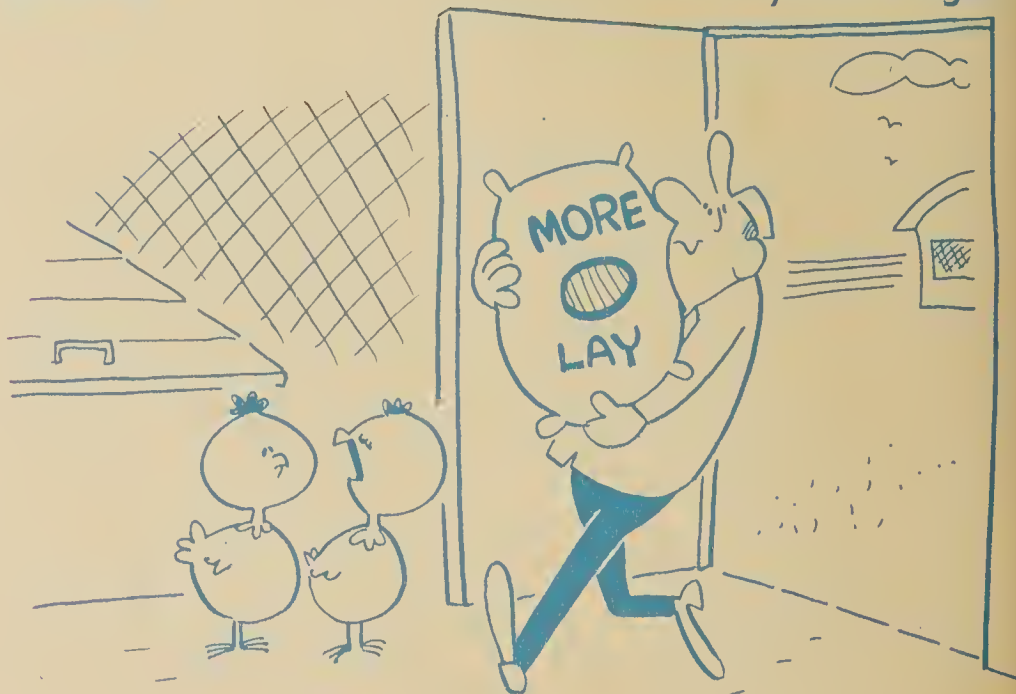
I'm sorry I didn't get to see your family. In spite of reports Caroline moves around the White House freely, she didn't pass our way.

But all in all I enjoyed my visit. Next time you're in town, stop by.

Sincerely,  
Richard Pence

## Gertrude

by Ted Trogdon





"I won't eat any if you won't."



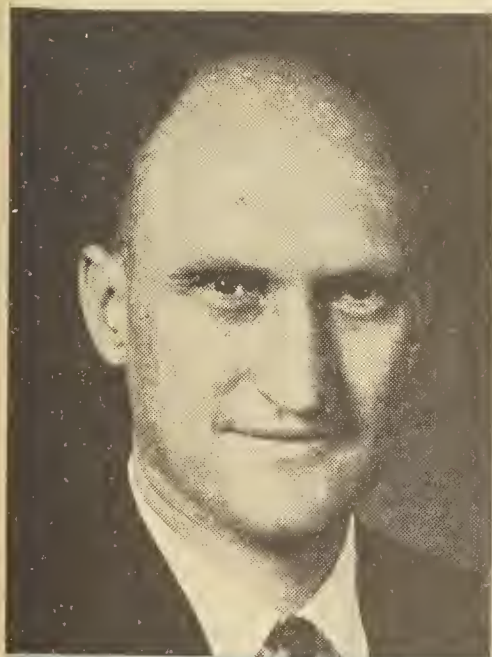


The European Common Market, known officially as the European Economic Community (EEC), was established by the Treaty of Rome in March 1957. Six countries are involved — France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The overall objectives are to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of all economic activities, continuous and balanced expansion in production and trade, increased economic stability, improvement in living standards, and closer relations among member states.

 Inner six  
 Outer seven

## How the Common Market will Affect North Carolina Agriculture

*By C. E. BISHOP*



Dr. Bishop is head of the department of Agricultural Economics at North Carolina State College and director of the Agricultural Policy Institute. This material first appeared in the department's monthly publication, *Tar Heel Farm Economist*.

North Carolina farmers have a big stake in the European Common Market. North Carolina ranks fifth among the states in exports of farm products.

During the year 1960-61 North Carolina exported approximately 20 percent of its farm products. The export market is especially important for tobacco, cotton, soybeans and poultry products.

A very high percentage of exports of each of these commodities goes to the European Common Market countries and to the countries in the European Free Trade Area. These two areas normally receive 70 to 75 percent of the unmanufactured tobacco exported from the U. S. About one-third of the flue-cured tobacco produced in North Carolina is exported.

North Carolina agriculture's concern over the development of the Common Market is twofold. There is concern that the very

success of the development of the Common Market may reduce imports of some of the major commodities produced for export in North Carolina. For example, some of the countries now in the European Common Market are exporters of feed grains.

The elimination of internal tariffs on feed grains may reduce the prices of feeds in Common Market countries which import feeds and may create a stimulus for expansion in the production of poultry and poultry products. This expansion could lead to a limitation upon future growth in exports of United States broilers.

The second major concern of North Carolina agriculture with regard to the European Common Market is that its success has stimulated other countries to apply for admission. The United Kingdom is among these countries.  
 (Continued on page 25)





# Slot-Machine Egg Producing

By JOHN COREY

J. L. Cheshire produces eggs as if he were operating a slot machine.

From a control room at the end of a big 192- x 40-foot layer house, Cheshire pulls a lever which automatically by conveyor feeds 8,000 birds inside. He flips a switch and eggs roll out. Daily jackpot: 6,400 eggs.

And Cheshire always wins.

The Pender County man's egg producing "slot machine" differs from the usual one-arm bandit. For one thing, it doesn't work on chance. And it's legal. Further,

collecting jackpots can get tiresome. Cheshire's biggest job is packing eggs and loading the crates onto trucks. But that's about all he has to do. Rest of his operation is fully automatic.

Cheshire's egg producing system feeds, waters, ventilates, gathers eggs, controls lighting, and keeps itself clean. Theoretically, he wouldn't have to go into his henhouse during birds' 12½-month laying period. In fact, humans should stay out as much as possible. They can carry disease

to chickens. Cheshire always douses his shoes in an antiseptic before he enters.

Electricity supplied by Four County Coop at Burgaw provides the energy that helps keep the egg factory humming. The bill for electricity averages \$45 to \$55 a month.

The electrically powered automatic system fits Cheshire's purposes perfectly. A former white-collar worker with Atlantic Coastline Railroad, he chose to remain in North Carolina when the railroad moved headquarters from



Wilmington to Jacksonville, Fla. He wanted to enter a type of agriculture that would afford a living but require only his labor. The former pencil-pusher chose egg-producing.

To help him do the job, Cheshire installed one of the new high-density laying systems, featuring low labor, low investment per bird and high volume in raising pullets and producing eggs.

The system includes a brooder house, where pullets are brooded and grown in confinement to 20 weeks of age, and a layer house.

Cheshire's complete system calls for three 10,000-bird layer houses built in a "T" pattern. They can be operated by a single person. A 10,000-bird brooder house may be constructed which will supply the three layer houses with pullets. At the moment, eggman Cheshire is operating only one house. He formerly raised his pullets, but plans to buy them from now on.

The laying house is windowless. An unique ventilation and insulation system changes air every two minutes. Three inches of fiber glass insulates the building.

Automatic conveyors gather eggs so fast that less than five percent need cleaning before sale. Clean, roll-away nests help make this possible.

A few pullets, however, don't

follow the blueprint. They lay on the floor. When this happens, there's nothing for Cheshire to do but interrupt his jackpot collecting in the control room and go in to the house and pick up the loose "change."

A slated floor takes care of manure. Manure pit is cleaned out between lots of birds.

A controlled lighting program is followed from chicks through the laying period. This is thought to increase egg produc-

tion and keep up a high proportion of large eggs.

Cheshire's birds take about a ton of feed daily. It comes from an outside bulk tank which holds a seven-day supply.

Eggs are marketed through Carlisle Poultry and Egg Associates Inc., Burgaw. A Carlisle truck picks up Cheshire's eggs twice daily, insuring fresh delivery to consumers.

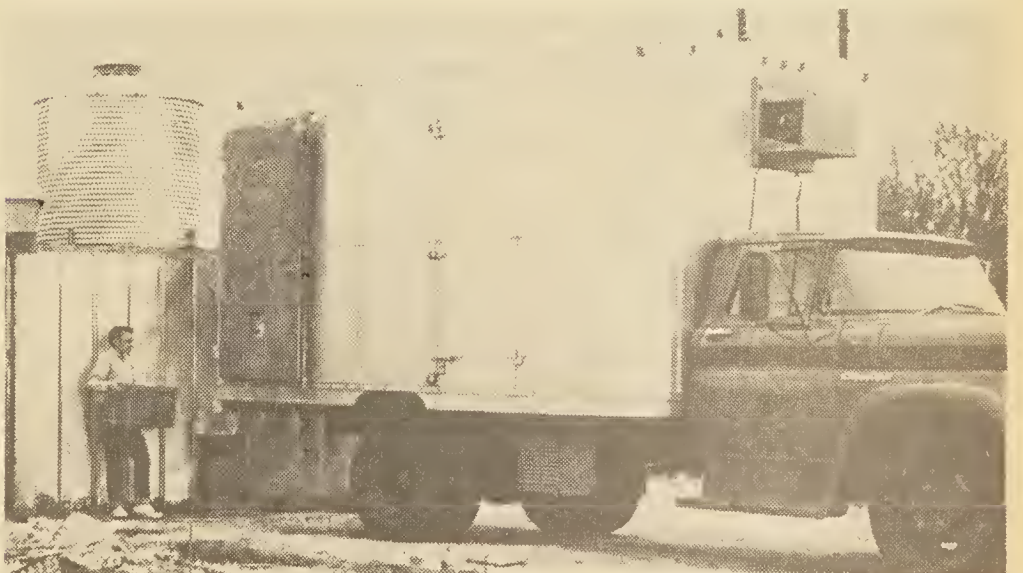
Cheshire has about \$20,000 invested in his automatic egg producing system.



J. L. Cheshire before his 192- by 40-foot layer house. It accommodates 10,000 birds. Inside an automatic system feeds, waters, ventilates and gathers eggs.



Cheshire cleans eggs by immersing in electric washer. Most do not need cleaning because of roll-away nests, frequent automatic collection and fast handling of eggs.



Crates of eggs slide through hatch to be loaded on truck, which calls twice daily at Cheshire farm. Eggs are marketed through Carlisle Poultry and Egg Associates, Inc., Burgaw.



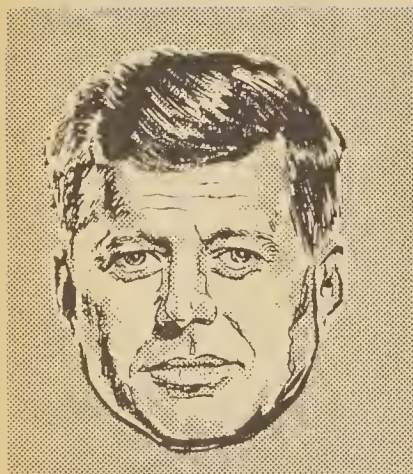


"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established at the seat of Government of the United States a Department of Agriculture, the general designs and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word \* \* \*."—*From the Act approved May 15, 1862, by*

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

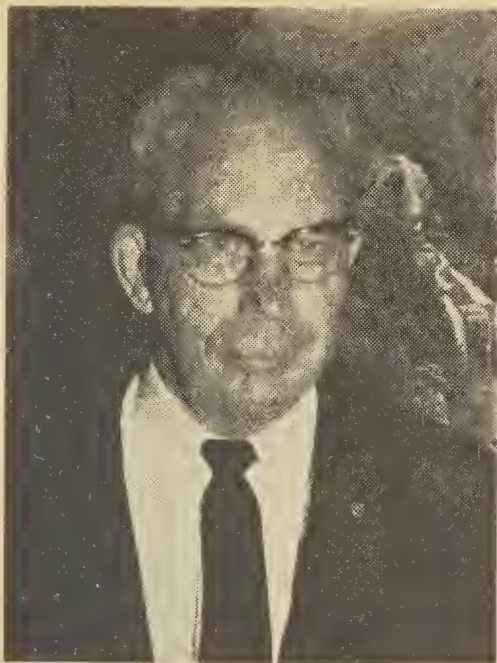
# The Next 100 Years in Agriculture

*The United States Department of Agriculture recently began marking its centennial year. The past 100 years have been momentous ones for Agriculture—but the future may hold even more. What about the next 100 years in Agriculture? Since an anniversary is a time for looking forward as well as backward, THE CAROLINA FARMER asked North Carolina USDA officials, and those who work closely with the USDA agencies, what was in store for Agriculture in the future. You'll find their comments on the following pages, along with some graphic illustrations of progress in Agriculture.*



"Now, therefore, I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1962 as United States Department of Agriculture Centennial Year; and I request the Department of Agriculture to plan and to participate in appropriate activities recognizing the anniversary to the end that the centennial may serve as an occasion to commemorate the contributions of agriculture to the health and welfare of every citizen, to the national well-being, and to the development of emerging nations."—*From Presidential Proclamation August 25, 1961.*

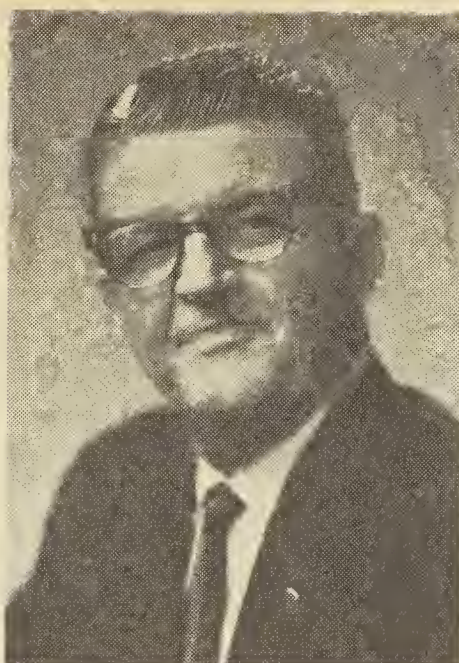




PETER J. HANLON

State Forest Supervisor

"Fifty-seven years of national forest history reflect a rapid transition from a job of protection and custody to one of intensive timber use and development including the many compatible uses. These values and uses have increased faster than the most liberal forecasts. As during the past 57 years, the next 100 years will bear out the wisdom and vision of the North Carolinians who pioneered for establishing national forests in Eastern America. The 1,124,000 acres of national forest land in North Carolina will have inestimable value for water, camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, and timber."



JULIAN E. MANN

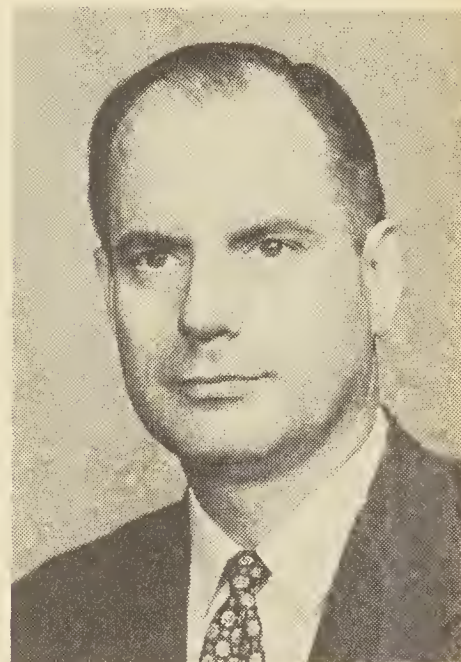
State Director, FCIC

"Protection of the farm operator's investment against destruction by the forces of nature is much more important today than it was one hundred years ago. Technological advances have vastly increased production, but they have also increased costs, and narrowed profit margins. Farm managers of one hundred years from now, with a much larger land and capital investment than today, will protect their production against the forces of nature through insurance as unanimously as the industrial managers of today protect their factories against fire."



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

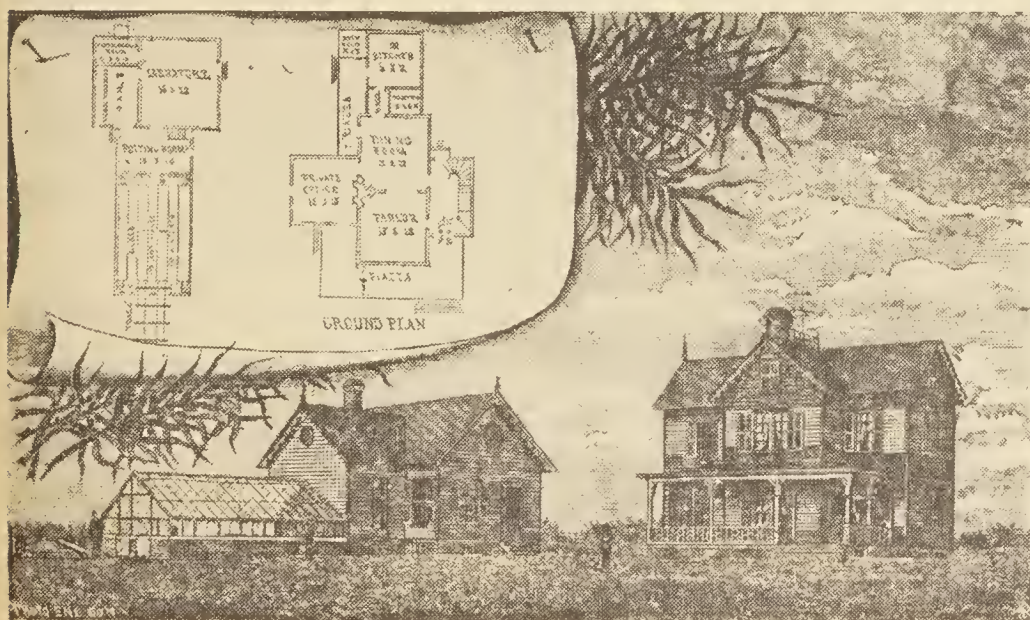
*More on Next Page*



A. P. HASSELL JR.

State Director, ASCS

"The miracle of the American farmer's productive ability through new methods and technology has made us the envy of the world. Our challenge now is in the effective channeling of this ever-increasing productive ability into market and consumer need areas. We must develop new markets but, most important, see that our resources are used to produce what is needed, achieving a reasonable balance, without scarcity, with consumer needs. This need will become increasingly important as the population grows and the output per farmer increases. It will require more effective means of all farmers working together to achieve this end."



*The first agricultural experiment station in our state.*

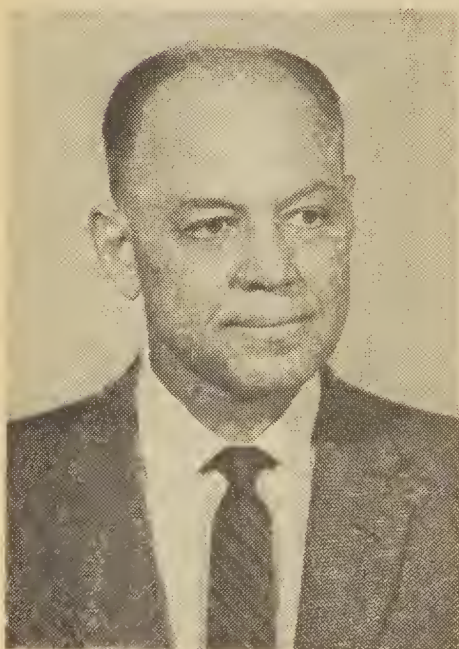


# The Next 100 Years in Agriculture



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

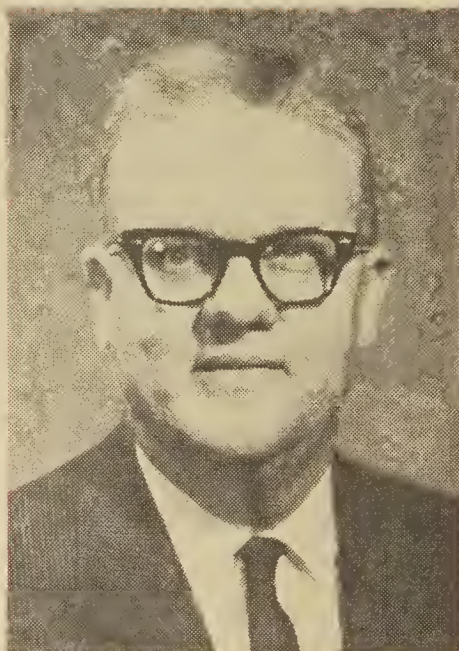
*From Page 11*



**R. M. DAILEY**

State Conservationist

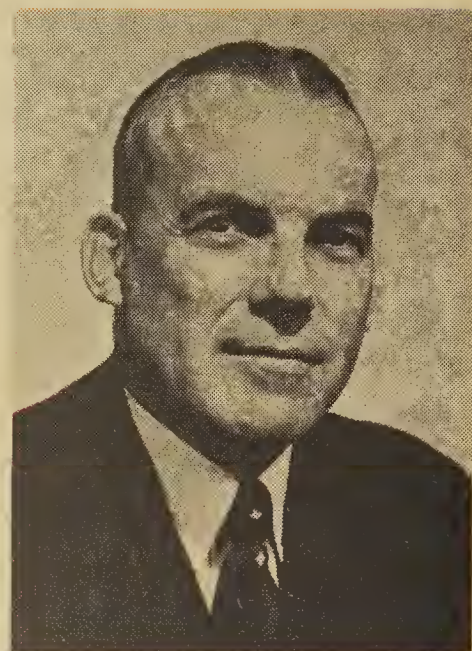
"In the small watershed program we have the knowledge, the conservation tools, and the organization to get soil and water conservation on all the land in the next 100 years. This must be accomplished if the land is to provide the food and services required by the 500 million people who will then be living in the United States if the present population growth continues. We dare not fail. Security, peace, and prosperity depend on it."



**MELVIN H. HEARN**

State Director, FHA

"American agriculture is constantly changing and consequently its ingredients—labor, management, techniques, crop varieties, machinery, financing—are also in a constant flux of change. Farmers Home Administration has been furnishing a supplement source of agricultural credit to farm families for over 25 years in an effort to promote and strengthen the family farm. Its credit program has been kept flexible by frequent legislation and policy reviews at the national level and by day-to-day reviews at the field level where constant touch is maintained with family farmers and their financing needs. To meet the challenge of the years ahead will, in my opinion, require leaders, farmers and others not afraid to venture far beyond our present knowledge and methods. One thing that is positive—farm families will use more and more credit to carry out their operations and this credit will be better tailored to each individual family's total credit needs."

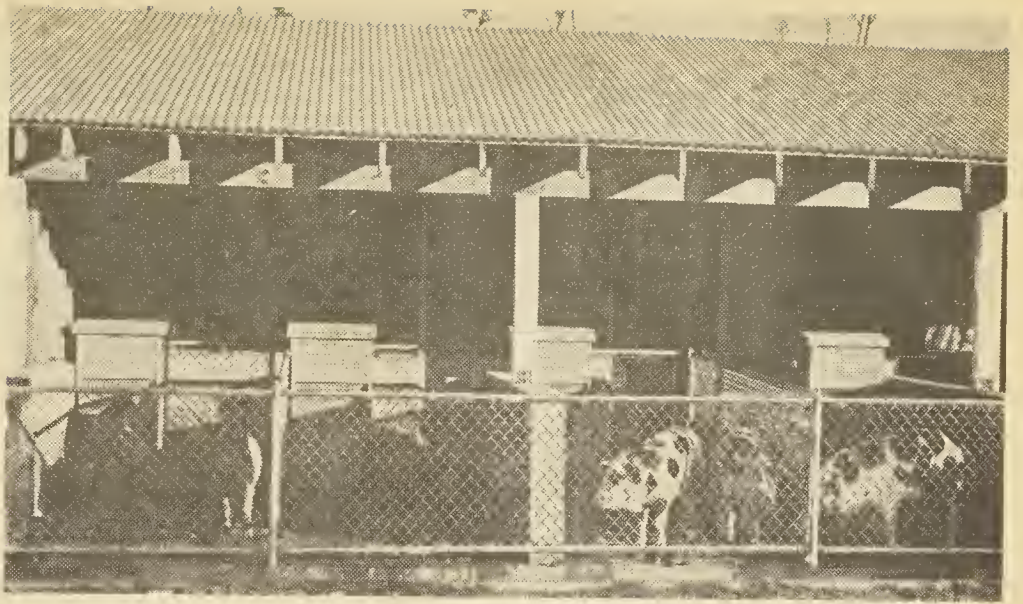


**L. Y. BALLENTINE**

Commissioner of Agriculture

"Although established primarily to protect farmers, the U. S. Department of Agriculture was probably referred to as a department of the people by President Lincoln. At that time more than 80 percent of the people were farmers, and consumers of their own production. Thus from the beginning the Department served the dual purpose of protecting farmers and consumers. As a growing percentage of the population has shifted away from farming, the Department has moved more into the field of consumer protection, and the next 100 years will see an acceleration of that trend. This does not mean that farmers will not continue to benefit from the Department's programs. They will continue to receive direct benefit from research in farm production and marketing. They will also benefit from consumer protection, research and service programs which enhance public confidence, develop new uses, and lower retail prices of end products from agricultural raw materials."

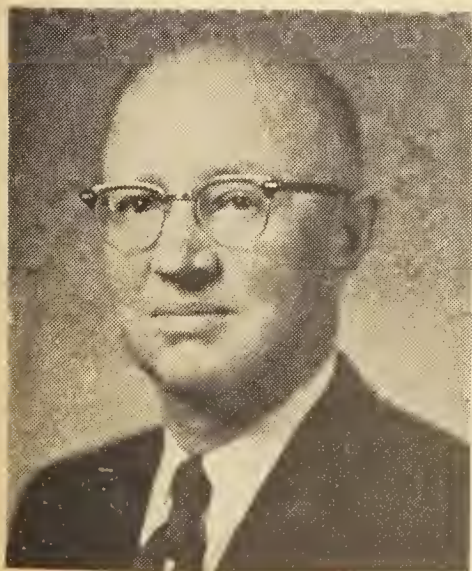




*Raising hogs . . . then . . . and now.*



*Curing tobacco . . . then . . . and now.*



**H. BROOKS JAMES**

Dean of Agriculture,  
N. C. State

"American agriculture is the greatest success story in the history of the world in terms of the application of science to the practical solution of problems. One hundred years of the Land-Grant Colleges and the USDA has brought a dependable supply of high quality food and fiber at decreasing cost with

only 8.1 per cent of the population living on farms. This is just the beginning. We now know enough and have enough trained people to begin to solve problems that we did not even know existed a few decades ago. The next century will see the development and use of new sources of energy, new feeds and foods, new methods of insect and disease control, and new processes for creating and perpetuating life in plants and animals."



**I**F you have been a member of a rural electric cooperative over the past 25 years or so, you probably are convinced by now that there isn't much your cooperative can do, short of going right out of business, to please some of the people even part of the time.

They are the ones who said, back in the 1930's, that it just wasn't practical to take city electricity all the way out into the country. These people weren't interested in rural electrification. They said it wouldn't be profitable.

All through the 1940s and 1950s, these people did what they could to hinder the cooperatives and the rural electrification program. They failed, of course, but they never gave up. They were always in there pitching.

This year, they are claiming the cooperatives' job is done, even though the loads on co-op lines are doubling every five years.

**Their prime targets** in the current session of Congress are generation and transmission, or G&T, loans approved by the Rural Electrification Administrator, Norman M. Clapp. They would have everybody believe that G&T loans, and Mr. Clapp's criteria for such loans, are something new and different intended to help the cooperatives take over the electric power business.

The complaint won't wash. Rural electric cooperatives generate only 16 percent of their wholesale power supply. They buy 39 percent from federal sources, 38 percent from private power companies, and about 6 percent from public power systems. The cooperatives are a long way from taking over the electric power business.

The purpose of the rural electrification program still is to help people in rural America obtain a reliable supply of electric power at the lowest possible cost. But in more and more cases—because of power shortages or high rates charged by private power companies for wholesale power—this can be done only if rural electric cooperatives build their own

plants and send electric power to their member-consumers.

G&T loans certainly are not something new and different. Between 1936 and 1959, the REA approved 42 such loans in 20 states. Thirty-seven of the borrowers were federations of local rural electric cooperatives. The other five included two towns, two public power districts, and the subsidiary of an interstate power company.

**The authority** for G&T loans has appeared in Section Four of the Rural Electrification Act ever since 1936. It says specifically: "The Administrator is authorized and empowered . . . to make loans . . . for the purpose of financing the construction and operating of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems for the furnishing of electric energy to persons in rural areas . . ."

The REA policy on G&T loans is well known, too. Sen. George Norris of Nebraska discussed it on the floor of the Senate before the REA Act was passed. Right after it was passed, the REA put its G&T loan policy into its policy book. Here is what the book says:

"The Rural Electrification Administration will make loans to finance the initial construction of generation facilities and transmission facilities only under the following conditions:

"a. Where no adequate and dependable source of power is available in the area to meet the borrower's needs or

"b. Where the rates offered by existing power sources would result in a higher cost of power to the borrowers than the cost from facilities financed by REA."

**To those two criteria**, Mr. Clapp last year added a third, which since has become known as the security criterion. He first outlined the criterion during a speech at the annual meeting of a G&T cooperative, Western Farmers Electric Cooperative, at Anadarko, Oklahoma.

"We do not believe," he said, "that it is enough to judge the desirability of new generation and transmission starts from the standpoints of adequacy, depend-

ability and lower cost alone.

"We also must be sure the cooperatives enjoy a supply of power—now and in the years ahead—that will guarantee the cooperative device a permanent place in the American power industry.

"One way you can obtain this guarantee is through power supply contracts that are fair and negotiated in good faith. The other way is by generating your own power, as you people here are doing.

"We intend to use our generation and transmission authority when our borrowers are unable to obtain the security they need through power contracts," Mr. Clapp said.

**Most members** of rural electric cooperatives know some of the things that power suppliers can do, and have done, to keep rural electrics from getting big enough to serve more consumers with power at lower cost.

Sometimes a supplier insists upon a dual rate clause in its contract with a cooperative. Under such clauses, the cooperative is charged one rate for certain types of member-consumers, such as residential users, and a much higher rate for other types of member-consumers, such as small industrial plants. The purpose of the dual rate clause is to prevent the cooperative from serving the larger, industrial load.

Sometimes a supplier reserves the right to approve the rates that

By  
NRECA S

**The A**  
**on G**



on a cooperative charges to certain types of member-consumers.

Right now, several big power suppliers are doing everything they can to delay and obstruct three G&T loans approved last year by the REA. One of these loans for \$60,225,000, was made to Hoosier Cooperative Energy, Inc., to build a 198,000 kilowatt steam generating plant near Petersburg in Southern Indiana.

Before it could build the plant and supply wholesale power for 17 rural electrics in that area, Hoosier Energy needed a certificate of public convenience and necessity from the Indiana Public Service Commission. Indiana power suppliers bitterly fought the proposal all the way.

To counter the suppliers' delaying tactics, Hoosier Energy filed to dismiss its application for certification in favor of Indiana State-wide Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., which already holds a certificate. Administrator Clapp then assigned the Hoosier Energy loan to the Indiana state organization, which can now go ahead with plans for construction of the plant.

In Alabama, the Alabama Electric Cooperative at Andalusia has an REA loan of \$20.3-million to expand its G&T facilities so that it can furnish all of the wholesale power for nine of its member cooperatives. Seven of the nine now buy electricity from the Alabama Power Company. Mr.

Clapp says the record shows a long history of friction and hostility between the rural electric cooperatives and the power company. The cooperatives must have a friendly source of power; they can get it only by generating and transmitting their own power.

Just a few miles from the nation's capital, the Potomac Electric Power Company is working to keep the Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative from generating its own power. The co-op has an REA loan of \$18.3-million to build a 99,000 kilowatt steam generating plant so that it can provide low-cost power to its 25,000 member-consumers.

The Southern Maryland cooperative, like Alabama Electric Cooperative and many others, must be certified by the state public service commission. Power company lawyers are opposing the Southern Maryland proposal, and the company itself has offered to lower its wholesale power rate to the cooperative. The cooperative's manager, Forest Coakley, has said the proposed plant will put out electricity for less than the company's new offer.

In its brief to the Maryland commission, the cooperative sums up the case as follows:

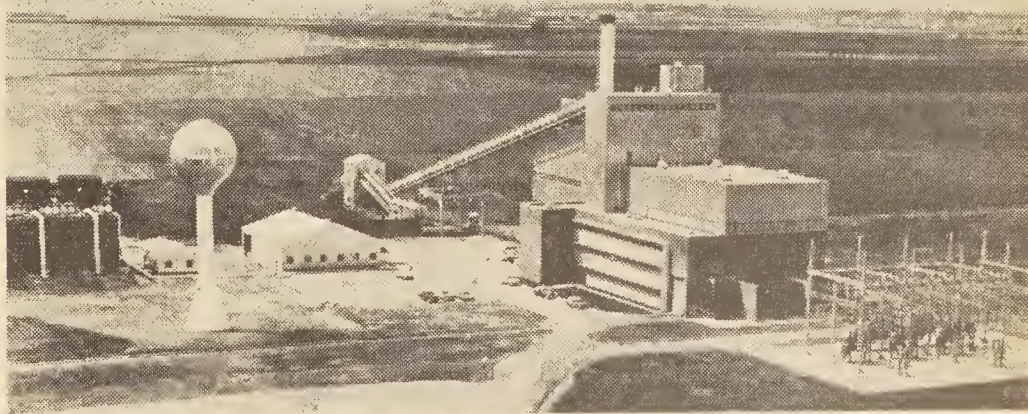
"The issue here is not to assure applicant's members a continuing supply of dependable electric energy, but a continuing supply of dependable low-cost electric energy.

"We submit it has been demonstrated convincingly that applicant can do that with its own generating station, but that it cannot do it while tied to Pepco with no other source of supply available to furnish the competition, so necessary to bring about restraint in the field of rates."

To date in Washington, the attack on G&T loans has not been successful. Top officials of seven power companies have tried to cripple the G&T loan program with an amendment to the REA Act. It would forbid the REA Administrator to make G&T loans "where there is an adequate supply of power available from investor-owned, income tax-paying sources at publicly regulated rates and conditions of service."

If it were approved, the amendment would remove from the electric power business the yardstick of competition provided by cooperatives. They would, in fact, be tied to their power suppliers who might, or might not, practice restraint in the field of rates.

The unique contribution of rural electric cooperatives to the American economy is thus in danger. The cooperatives are following a middle road—between the big power suppliers organized for profit on the one hand, and government ownership of power systems on the other. The G&T loan program helps the cooperatives to stay on the middle road. In that sense, it's not only good for the co-ops. It's also good for the nation.



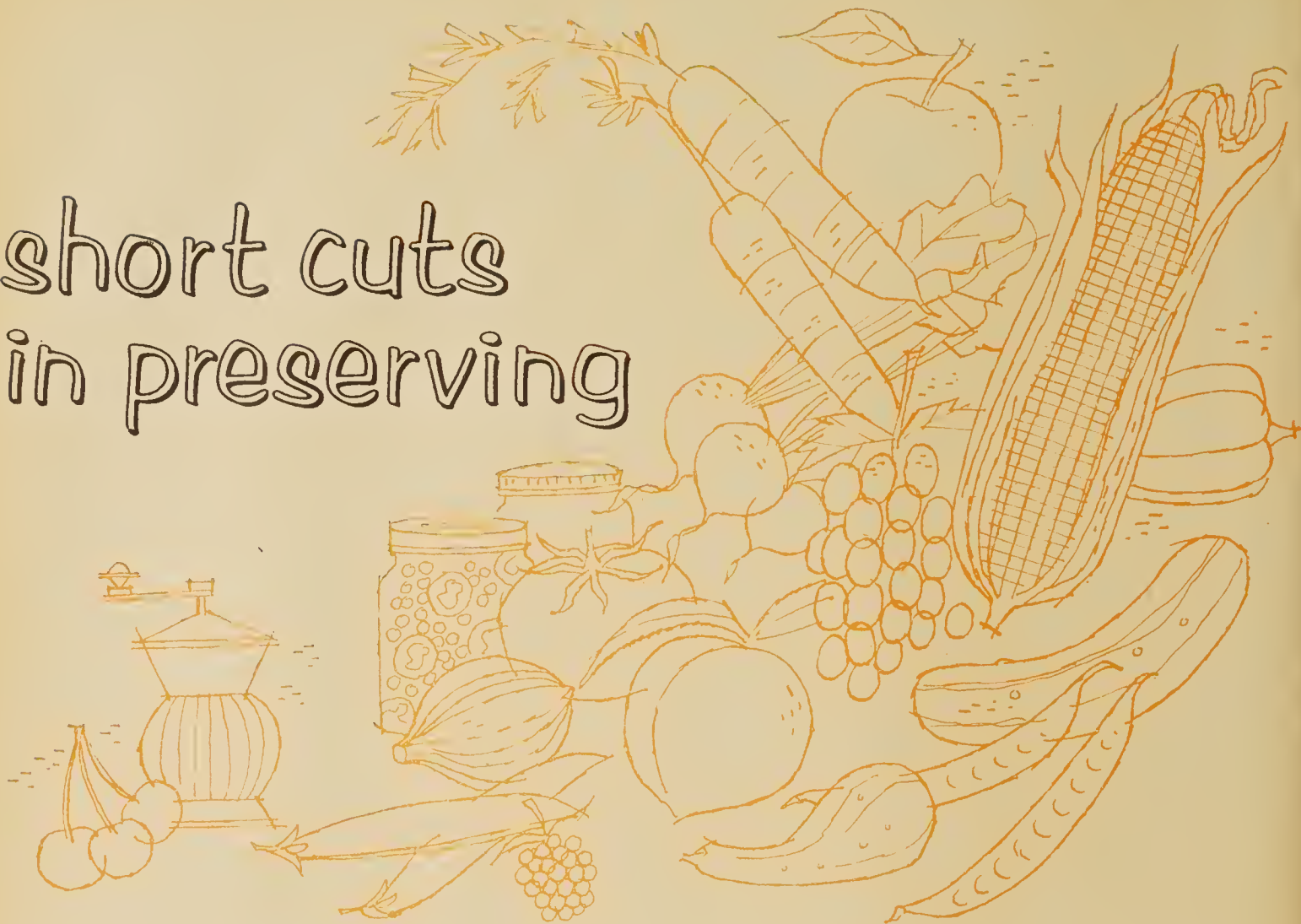
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ack

# T Electric Loans



# short cuts in preserving



It's time to start checking on the canning jars, whether you plan to "hot-can" or "cold-can," on the kitchen range or in the freezer.

Chilling in my refrigerator, right now, is a tall bottle of home-canned tomato juice, so delicious it will only be shared with folks who appreciate finer things.

And I have 10 tomato plants planted in a flower bed, from which I hope to harvest enough tomatoes to can juice and make relish.

Those of you who have more plants than you can count will have a harvest much greater than mine. And you'll have blackberries

in June, too, and wild plums and huckleberries, lucky people.

If you've never canned tomato juice, here are some simple directions:

For each quart of tomato juice, you will need 3-3½ pounds of tomatoes. A bushel will make 12-16 quarts of juice. Select firm, red-ripe tomatoes, avoiding those with cracks or bad spots. Prepare just enough for one canner load at a time.

Wash and rinse the tomatoes; quarter and cut out white cores and stems. Place in a kettle and simmer over low heat, stirring occasionally, until soft. Put tomatoes through a food mill into a bowl or another kettle. Add one teaspoon salt for each quart of



juice. Reheat juice just to the point of boiling.

Pour the hot juice into hot scalded jars to within  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch of the top. Remove air bubbles. Wipe around top of jar. Cap and screw the band tight, or cover according to manufacturer's directions for the jars you are using. Process 15 minutes (pints and quarts) in boiling water bath.

Take jars from bath and set two or three inches apart on several thicknesses of cloth and let cool, about 12 hours. Remove bands; if dome is down or stays down when pressed, jar is sealed. Or test for seal, according to directions.

To prepare boiling water bath: If you don't have a boiling water bath canner, an ordinary kettle with a cover and a rack in the bottom may be used. The rack should hold the jars about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch above the bottom of the canner, and the kettle should be deep enough for water to cover the jars at least one inch over the top without boiling over.

Before beginning the preparation of the tomatoes, fill the canner about half full of water and heat over low heat. The water should be hot but not boiling when you put the jars in for pro-

cessing. After the jars are in the canner, add boiling water to cover. Cover kettle, and when water comes to a fast rolling boil, start counting the time.

\* \* \*

Aromatic with spices, Indian Relish is an all-time favorite. The work is in the cutting, as usual.

**8 large ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped coarsely**

**8 sour apples, cored and cut into small bits**

**3 red sweet peppers, cut up**

**3 green sweet peppers, cut up**

**6 onions, cut up**

**1 cup celery, cut up**

**2 cups sugar**

**3 tablespoons salt**

**$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ground cloves**

**$\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ground cinnamon**

**1 pint vinegar**

Combine all chopped ingredients and bring to a boil in large kettle. Simmer slowly for 30 minutes. Pour into hot, sterilized jars and seal at once. Makes about six pints.

\* \* \*

If you have a big electric freezer, you are blessed, because many fruits can be frozen so simply and easily, without any cooking at all.

**Blackberries—:** Use firm, fully

ripe berries. Wash one quart of berries at a time, in cold water. Drain in flat layers on folded paper toweling, and then cool in refrigerator before packing. Package, seal in boxes and freeze.

For use in pies, place berries in bowl and sprinkle with sugar, using one part sugar to four parts berries. Carefully blend sugar through berries, seal in cartons and freeze. (Same procedure goes for huckleberries.)

\* \* \*

Fruit purees are lifesavers for pies (chiffon), sherbet and sauces. Here's how.

To make fruit purees—use ripe fruit, and cut out any blemishes. Cut up coarsely; and then bring to a full boil in its own juices. Put through food mill and add desired sugar.

**Wild Plum Butter:** Wash plums and cook until soft. Put through mill to remove seeds and skins. Measure pulp; add  $\frac{2}{3}$  as much sugar as pulp. Mix, and cook until thick consistency, stirring frequently. Add ground cinnamon, allspice and cloves, if desired, allowing one to two teaspoons mixed spices to one gallon of fruit butter. Process and seal as for juice, above.





# Cleaning Easily ...And Safely

Times have changed. No longer does house cleaning mean that everything in the house is upset, including father.

With vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, washable paints and window cleaners that are easy to use, most homemakers clean one room at a time and eliminate the drudgery that used to accompany seasonal cleaning.

Mrs. Kay Riggle, home management specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service in Raleigh says you should think about safety when doing your cleaning.

Storage areas are especially important. Keep knives, scissors and other sharp objects in holders—not stored loosely in drawers. Guns and knives—whether hunting equipment or war souvenirs—should be safely stored.

Mrs. Riggle says cleaning supplies and bleaches are high on the list of causes of poisoning and should be kept away from children.

It is also important to read labels carefully. Manufacturers caution against misuse but it does not help unless the labels are read.

"Medicine cabinets also need attention," warns Mrs. Riggle. "Every bottle and jar should be clearly labeled. Never transfer supplies to unmarked containers. Drugs can deteriorate so discard prescriptions not being used and throw away the old, stale or out-dated medicine."

Here are some other safety tips:

Luminous switch plate that glows in the dark makes it easy to locate light switches.

Extra fuses of proper size should be available. A fuse is a safety valve to warn if circuit is overloaded. Never use pennies behind fuse.

Destroy oily rags. It is better not to store them in the house.

Have nonskid mats or backing on small rugs. This will help eliminate falls.

Carry small loads when storing clothing or household effects.

Get a good step stool or ladder instead of standing on a wobbly chair.

## HELP!! HELP!!

We're certain that knitting needles must be clacking from coast to mountains, all over the state. It seems that just Everybody wanted our free patterns, the past two months.

First, we used a little box to contain the pattern requests, and then a bigger box, and now a very large box. Every day, we mail out some more patterns. We've re-ordered, too. But give us time, please. Us is just one person.



It just wasn't my day.

I'd gone to bed early the night before, and left the dishes for the boys to put in the dishwasher.

When I went into the kitchen that morning, same dishes were waiting, unstacked and unwashed.

"You look like I feel," I said to a plate, savagely.

My head ached. I stalked down the hall and flung open the boys' bedroom doors. "Get up," I snarled.

The coffee boiled over while I paid a quick visit to the bird feeder. Daddy Cardinal sat on a nearby branch and waited for his handout.

"Go get some worms for your babies," I told him. "They'll get scurvy or something."

The oatmeal scorched. I had read this thing on the label that said to start it in cold water so it would be extra creamy.

\* \* \*

Kenneth, who is 14, wobbled into the kitchen and in his usual trance, put two eggs on to boil. (He eats them in his sleep every day.)

It is a precision undertaking. His hands reach out, blindly, for the eggs, then the pan. Then an exact amount of butter, resembling a large orange, is placed in a cup.

In time, boy and eggs get together. I can anticipate finding the egg cup on the coffee table later. After I have closed up the dishwasher.

Husband ambled in, rosy, clean-shaven, always good-humored. I looked at him sourly, envying that glow of health.

"I am a wreck," I told him. "My head hurts right here," I said, pointing to a place above my ear. "And over on the side, it meets."

\* \* \*

And there is yet another child, named Danny, who is 17 and a senior in high school.

He had troubles, too, on this day. "Well, I can't read peoples' minds and know they are going to want a particular blue shirt or a white one or a striped one, on a bad old day like this," I said.

You can see already this was the kind of a day where aphids took over the new rosebushes, and some dog, and my tomato plants wilted, and I almost had a flat tire.

Not quite, though. After lurching out of the house just in time to be a half-hour late at the office, and driving in that grim cavalcade of office workers, I grabbed the last parking space.

That's when I knew the world wasn't really against me, even if it wasn't my day.

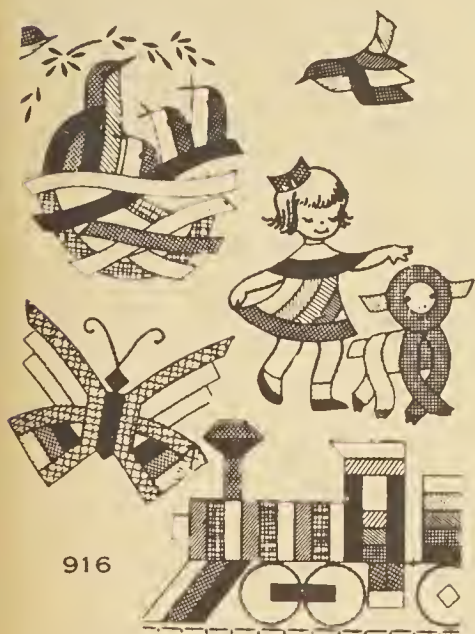




7225

Two more cooks spice the broth—add a colorful “fun” touch to every day! Applique, stitchery.

Rick-rack tails 'n' trim—gay, novelty touch for a cheery apron. Rooster serves as handy pocket. Pattern 7225: transfer of a group 12 x 16½ inches; one 10 x 21.



916

From birds to butterflies to toy trains—they're all fun 'n' ultra-easy to sew of bias tape.

Turn bias-tape scraps into gay trims for children's clothes—playroom curtains, pillows, pictures. Pattern 916: thirteen 4½x5¼ to 5¼x10½-inch motifs.

# Fun for Busy Fingers



7142

Gay tulips “bloom” on a bed and remind you of friends who gave scraps for this colorful quilt.

The gayer the colors the lovelier this quilt will be. Two patches for applique' easy even for a beginner. Pattern 7142: directions; patterns of patches.

Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: THE CAROLINA FARMER, 243 Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

Send 25¢ for our 1962 Dress Pattern Catalog with 200 designs to order.

7436



Easiest embroidery for a coverlet that will delight mom! Do it in blocks, or one panel.

Parade of pets on a carriage or crib cover—welcome gift for a new baby in pink, blue plus natural coloring. Pattern 7436: nine 5½ x 6½ inch motifs; directions.



771

Charming colorful birds—each nestling against its own state flower! They're easy, fun to embroider on a cosy quilt!

Pattern 771: State bird quilt! Pattern includes diagrams, transfers of all 50 state birds and flowers.





# For The June Bride-- An Electric Gift

By Louisan Mamer  
Electric Farming Staff, REA

**C**HOOSING a gift for a June bride? It's always a pleasant errand, and this year, it's easier than ever before to find a thoughtful and practical gift. The wide assortment of useful and long-lasting electric appliances seems almost made to order for brides.

Consider, for example, the plan of many a young wife to work outside the home during the early years of her marriage. What could be more practical than to give her an electric appliance that will save her time and energy, no matter where she lives? Such a gift—one to help make her home convenient, her way of living easy and informal—will be a pleasant reminder of your thoughtfulness for years ahead.

A doting relative or close friend should learn her preference, of course, and it takes some planning to avoid duplicate gifts. One way is to choose any of the brands of small appliances which use interchangeable cords or detachable heat controls.

With two fairly inexpensive "probe" heat control cords, for example, a bride could operate two appliances from a "family" that might include several of the following: frypan, saucepan, double boiler, deep fat fryer-cooker, griddle, pressure saucepan, portable oven or Dutch oven.

In much the same way, she could use the different types of food mixing and blending appliances with their attachments or built-in features.

There will be few among the 1962 brides who have not used such small appliances as radios, clocks, irons, toasters, phonographs and cleaners in their parents' homes. More than half of today's homes have steam irons, coffee-makers, and mixers, and nearly half in rural areas have electric ranges and frypans.

The "combination" appliances are doubly welcome to young people; examples are clock-radio, spray-steam-dry iron, can opener-knife sharpener, and, of course, the combination cooking appliances which will perform two or



more tasks: waffle-grill, toaster-oven, frypan-broiler, fryer-cooker, and roaster-oven with broiler-grill.

Then there are the small cleaning appliances: the portable "hand" vacuums, the convertibles for hand or floor use, the lightweight combinations for cleaning, scrubbing and polishing and the portable washers and dryers.

Girls become accustomed to electric sewing machines and other electric equipment in high school homemaking courses even if they do not use them in their homes, and boys with vocational training are accustomed to using electric shop tools.

While the immediate families of the bride and the bridegroom may combine forces to buy some larger equipment, others will usually choose small appliances or electric housewares as gifts.

Small appliances offer several advantages to both giver and receiver. They are low in first cost, operation, and upkeep. They require no additional wiring expense since they plug into appliance or general purpose outlets. They are light in weight, portable, easy to move. Their mobility, flexibility of use, automatic features, and attractiveness adapt them to informal living in many parts of the home. In addition, they offer ease in use, cleaning, and care.

The main problems to newlyweds who receive small appliances are likely to be placement or storage, and possibly wiring. The problem of having room to place appliances, or to store them (if there is not room to leave them out where they are most frequently used), is partially solved by giving combination appliances.

Connecting a number of small appliances at one time in a cooking center may present a wiring problem, usually solved by connecting some in the dining area or to outlets elsewhere on different circuits.

Handy young bridegrooms and brides with school or 4-H electrical experience know about appliance centers, strip outlets, or added circuits and outlets to solve wiring problems they encounter.

As in purchasing any equipment, it will be wise to buy from a dependable local dealer and to choose a reliable manufacturer's product. Be sure that good repair service is available where the newlyweds will live.

Fortunately, most small appliances can be returned to the manufacturer or to a regional repair center for service, so that this problem of repair is not so great with the plug-ins as it is with larger, heavier equipment.

The young couple will need and appreciate good instructions for using the new equipment, so be sure that an instruction book is included. Ask about the guarantee and look for the guarantee card, which should be returned promptly.

You might include it with the gift card so that it will not be overlooked in unpacking, or neglected during the period of settling down into the new home.

In selecting small appliances, remember that simple, plain designs stay in fashion and clean easily. Smooth edges and joinings and rounded corners improve safety and cleanability. Finishes that chip easily or wear off and rust will be disappointing.

Chromium or stainless steel are long lasting and easy to care for. Aluminum and copper conduct heat well, but require a little more care to keep bright. Anodizing prevents darkening of aluminum and makes it harder and less likely to pit from hard water. Heat-resistant coatings such as silicone, which can be renewed by spray treatments when scratched, help to prevent sticking and pitting.

Porcelain enamel wears well, and, if it is acid-resistant, proves most satisfactory wherever food may spill on a surface. Baked-on synthetic enamel is a satisfactory finish for larger pieces such as roasters and stand mixers.

However, it may stain, scratch, or mar on smaller appliances, such as hand mixers or blenders, long before the appliances are ready to discard.

Plastic is light, easy-to-clean, and a good insulator for heat and electricity. However, some brittle types crack easily, so be sure plas-

tic parts are replaceable or of a resilient, high-impact, or non-breakable type.

Since so many small appliances are left plugged-in or hastily connected and disconnected at the appliance rather than at the outlet, try to choose an appliance with an "off" control. Thermostatic control labeled with temperature and/or use is available in irons and cooking appliances.

Immersibility is relatively new in certain small cooking appliances. Use of sealed-in heating elements, rather than open types, makes it possible to put the heating unit in water. Nearly all frypans and saucepans and some coffeemakers have sealed-in units which can be immersed. Immersing the control is quite another matter, and it may be a shocking one.

A family of small appliances that uses the same removable plug and heat control may make the appliance submersible when the plug-in control is removed.

In still other equipment, immersibility means that the appliance can be put into water only up to the built-in control—for example, up to the thermostat dial on a frypan or saucepan. However, at least one manufacturer features immersibility for some of its new equipment with built-in controls.

Another safety factor to note is the point of attachment of the cord to the appliance. In a permanently attached cord, there should be some provision to protect the cord from flexing and wear. If the cord is detachable, be sure that there is a similar provision at the appliance plug as well as a guard or construction that prevents fingers from touching terminal prongs while carelessly connecting a plugged-in cord.

This also will keep liquid that boils over or spills from reaching live electrical connections. In some appliances, such as coffee-makers, built-in controls also have this boil-over guard or are recessed.

Careful selection of wedding gifts can mean double satisfaction—satisfaction for the giver as well as the user.



# VIP



Why rate the American farmer as a VIP? Well, consider . . .

If he didn't produce enough food for a lot of people besides himself (26 to be exact), many of us would go hungry.

Actually, only 7 percent of the Nation's work force are farmers, and their number is still decreasing.

Yet agriculture is still America's largest industry, employing more workers than steel, transportation, public utilities, and the auto industry combined. It also creates more jobs than any other industry.

Sixteen million nonfarm jobs, in fact, depend directly on agriculture . . . jobs in processing food,

getting it from farm to market, in supplying tools for farming.

The American farmer is also a big consumer. Every year he buys enough tires for 6 million cars, uses more petroleum products than any other industry, spends another 3 billion on farm machinery. In addition he makes sizable purchases of TV sets, clothing, and all the things others buy.

Thanks to the farmer's unmatched productivity, America is the world's largest exporter of agricultural products. Our abundance is thus a powerful force for peace, relieving hunger abroad and promoting economic growth in newly developing nations.

The American farmer a VIP? Please excuse the understatement.



This year the U. S. Department of Agriculture is observing its 100th anniversary. In recognition of the centennial and as a public service, this message is published with the cooperation of the USDA by:

**TARHEEL ELECTRIC  
MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION**



# Rural Exchange

Rates: 15¢ word cash with order Minimum—\$3.00

## ● ANNUAL MEETINGS

**RANDOLPH ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION** on Friday, July 20 beginning at 7 p.m. in the Lee J. Stone Stadium at Asheboro High School. Harry Caldwell is speaker for the occasion. Approximately \$500 in FREE prizes will be awarded.

**PIEDMONT ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION** on Saturday, June 16 at Hillsboro High School at 1:30 p.m. Will have approximately \$500 in FREE prizes. **PITT & GREENE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION** on Wednesday, June 6 at the Farmville High School Gymnasium beginning at 2:30 p.m. Speaker is Robert Scott. Approximately 21 FREE prizes will be awarded.

## ● FOR SALE

**PAINT, OUTSIDE TITANIUM** Lead and Oil. Guaranteed not to peel. \$5.95 value. Factory price - \$2.25 gal. Free Sample. Snow White Paint Co. CF, Toledo 2, Ohio.

## ● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

**HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME** in spare time with 65-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free... write today! American School, Dept. XA58, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

**Feller's Auctioneering College.** World's Finest. Highest Training Given. Diploma Awarded. FREE Catalog. Feller's Auctioneering College, 225 South Schuyler, Kankakee, Illinois.

## ● WANTED TO BUY

Genuine Confederate Money, Old Money, Broken Bank Notes of all states and Canada: Confederate Bonds, Civil War Muster Rolls. Send Insured. Reference: Jackson National Bank. J. D. Patrick, P. O. Box 73, Jackson, Georgia.

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ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

## ● POULTRY

**GUARANTEED HEAVIES!** Reds, Rocks, Rockcrosses \$5.90—100. "JUMBO" White Rocks \$6.90—100. C.O.D. Heavy Breeds guaranteed straight hatch \$8.90; Pullets \$15.90. "DELUXE" White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds Straight Hatch, \$10.90; Pullets \$17.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets \$20.90; Straight Hatch \$11.90. "FAMOUS" White Leghorn Pullets \$21.90; Straight hatch \$10.90. "CHAMPION" Pedigreed White Leghorn Pullets (Extra Large Eggs) \$23.90; Straight hatch \$12.90. White Giants, Black Giants, Buff Rocks, Orpingtons, Silverlaced Wyandottes, Brahmas Straight hatch \$13.90; Pullets \$23.90. Pekin Ducklings 12—\$4.50. Bronze Broad-breasted, White Holland Broadbreasted Turkeys 15—\$11.50. Beltsville Turkeys 15—\$9.50. Live Guarantee, f.o.b. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. Carolina Hatcheries, RUBY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-2, Box 596, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

## ● VEGETABLE PLANTS

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS.** GUARANTEED. Portoricos, Nancy Halls, All Golds, "Bunch", Copperskin Goldrush. 200 - \$1.25; 500 - \$2.50; 1000 - \$3.50; 10,000 - \$30.00. SANDERS PLANT FARM. GLEASON, TENNESSEE.

**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING  
COMPANY  
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

## AROUND THE HOUSE by Archie Hathcock

### Home Freezers



For the homemaker who freezes and stores considerable quantities of home-grown and home-prepared foods, and who purchases foods in season or at a saving, the home freezer is a good investment. Likewise, if frozen foods are frequently used which need only to be warmed or defrosted before serving a home freezer is a great time saver and convenience.

Freezers are available in upright and chest types. The upright freezer is more convenient to use, easier to defrost and clean, but needs to be defrosted more frequently than the chest type freezer. Its temperature distribution is more uniform and more freezing space is provided because freezing coils are built into the shelves. Space must be made available for the door to swing open. The chest type freezer occupies more floor space but its initial cost is less

than that of the upright. Also, it stores more food per cubic foot than the upright, and its lid, which opens upward, provides counter space when closed.

Each cubic foot of capacity in the freezer will accommodate 20 to 30 pounds of food. About six cubic feet of capacity per person is a good guide to follow, but the size of freezer selected should also be influenced by: (1) the quantity of food to be stored in it at any one time, (2) the amount of space available, and (3) the number of persons to be accommodated in the future.

While capacity and size are important considerations in freezer selection, additional points to look for are: (1) quality and sturdiness of construction as shown by the porcelain enamel or stainless steel exterior and rust-resistant interior, well built and tight-fitting door with rust-proof hardware, (2) glass fiber insulation, (3) alarm system or signal light to indicate when the freezer temperature rises above normal, (4) properly

marked controls and thermometer, (5) uniform temperature maintained between zero and 10 degrees F, (6) sturdy racks, baskets or drawers with variety of arrangements.

As with other major appliances, special deluxe features are available in home freezers, such as door shelves, ice cream freezer, ice cube trays, special area for packaging supplies, baskets with dividers, etc. Such features necessarily add to the initial cost of the appliance and should be evaluated in terms of their usefulness.

Finally, in making an intelligent selection, it is highly important to be certain that the freezer chosen is the size that will go through whatever doorways necessary for installation in the home. There is much variation in freezer dimensions. The freezer should be placed in a convenient location which is cool, well-ventilated and dry, and the manufacturer's operational instructions should be carefully followed.



# Teen

## ROUNDTABLE

### If a 14-year old has dates; should she date with another couple, or alone?

A check for \$5 will be in Sandra Morton's mailbox, for her Teen Roundtable question. Sandra is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manly Morton, Route 1, Box 236, in Newport, N. C. She's a 9th grade student at Morehead City High School, is 14 years old, and her hobbies are cooking, sewing and singing. The Morton's EMC is Carteret-Craven.

#### WHAT'S YOUR PROBLEM?

If you'd like the point of view of other teenagers, send your question to the Teen Roundtable, c/o The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If your question is chosen for our teen panel to answer, we will send you \$5.

Be sure to include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation and your special interests or talents.

**Linda:** "I think that a 14-year old who has dates should date with another couple, not alone. Not because she may not be old enough to take on this responsibility at this early age, but it is better to have company along on your first dates. Also, she would probably be dating a fellow who is older than herself, and has had more dating experience. You will have plenty of time ahead of you when you can date alone, and no one will object."



Linda Smith  
Burke-McDowell EMC



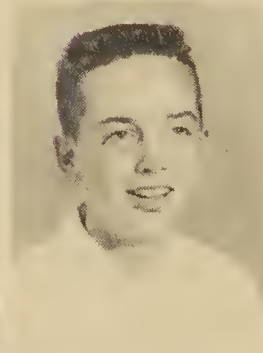
Jack Sineath  
Central EMC

**Jack:** "If this is the first date with a boy, I think another couple should double-date. This way, you have conversation with two couples. If you and your family know a certain boy and his way, I think to date alone with him is all right on the first date with him. Normally, a girl 14 years old has just started dating, and I think she should double-date for a year or two before she dates alone."

**Loretta:** "In my opinion, there is only one answer to this question, and that is certainly not. First of all, a girl of 14 is not ready to settle down to just one boy and dating alone will only lead to going steady in most cases. I believe that it will prove also to be much more fun to date with another couple at this age. A girl at 14 usually would not know what to talk about, and with another along, there would never be that droop in conversation."



Loretta Respass  
Woodstock EMC



Seth Barrow  
Pitt & Greene EMC

**Seth:** "It's my opinion that girls who begin dating at 14 should double-date if they date. When two couples double-date, it is much easier to keep up a conversation, and everyone seems to feel more relaxed. Usually girls and boys are shy and uneasy about making a good impression on each other, when they begin dating, but being with others gives them confidence. By going out with others, we get used to being with the opposite sex and lose some of our shyness."



# Pushing for Fair Play

Another story popped into the newspaper headlines recently—a story that illustrates once more the need for legislation which will protect the territory of electric membership corporations from invasion.

This latest dispute is between Tri-County EMC and the town of LaGrange over who will furnish electricity to the Lake Pines Development adjoining the town.

Tri-County has served the area since 1949 when they ran an electrical line across the property to a farm house.

At first arrangements were made for Tri-County to serve the new development. Then the developers did an about-face and asked LaGrange to serve the area.

Wilton Rowe, electrification advisor for Tri-County commented, "The irony of the whole thing is that in this action, the town board, in effect, is trying to force the cooperative out of a rural area which is traditionally co-op territory."

It's apparent that disputes such as this one will continue until the matter is solved by legislation outlining the rights of various suppliers.

Right now the leaders of your cooperative are seeking backing of legislation that would outline these rights.

They are seeking no new rights—only the right to continue serving areas in which your cooperative has already invested millions of dollars to bring service when other power suppliers refused to do so.

You owe it not only to your cooperative, but to yourself, to give your support to this effort. For unless a stand is made, your cooperative's area will be chipped away little by little—until the territory remaining is so thin that it can no longer survive and continue to provide service to its remaining members in the more sparsely settled areas at rates they can afford to pay.

You can help best by letting your elected representatives know you're backing your co-op.

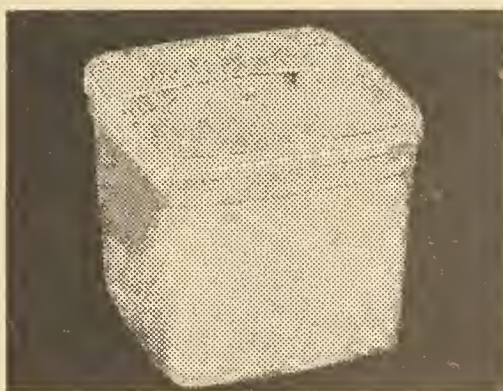
## Resolution

The Farmers Cooperative Council of North Carolina adopted the following resolution at its recent meeting in Durham:

"Whereas rural people through electric membership corporations have made a significant contribution to the development of North Carolina and rendered outstanding service to their members by providing electric service to the rural areas of the state;

"Therefore be it resolved by the Farmers Cooperative Council of North Carolina that: We support and request the 1963 North Carolina General Assembly to enact legislation which will accord to electric membership corporations the legal right to continue to provide service in areas they are presently serving and have lines and investments even though these areas, as a result of growth and development, may later be annexed or incorporated into a town or city of more than 1,500 population."

Cooperatives throughout the state, including electric membership corporations, are members of the Farmers Cooperative Council.



### PLASTIC FREEZER CONTAINERS

Now home freezer owners can buy plastic freezer containers in wholesale quantities and price brackets through the mail. Reusable containers are soft and pliable. New space-saving square shape. Flexible, non-leak lids included. Pints are priced at \$9.75; quarts at \$14.75 per hundred, postpaid. Same delivery guaranteed. Sample pint, 25¢. Write

**OXBORO HEATH CO.**

Dept. 6C, P. O. Box 7097, Highland Station, Minneapolis 11, Minnesota

## Common Market

(Continued from page 7)

tries. It represents the second largest market for U. S. farm exports and is the largest market for U. S. tobacco. There is concern that if the United Kingdom should enter the Common Market, preferential treatment may be given to Rhodesian tobacco in this market. At the present time, the United Kingdom gives preferential treatment to Rhodesian tobacco of approximately 24 cents per pound.

The tariff structures recently established by the European Common Market provide for a minimum tariff of 13.2 cents per pound of tobacco with an ad valorem tariff of 28 percent and a maximum tariff of 17 cents per pound. If the United Kingdom should enter the Common Market, Rhodesian tobacco may be sold to members without a tariff.

Under these conditions, U. S. tobacco likely would face a 17-cent differential in prices compared with Rhodesian tobacco. However, the preferential treatment for Rhodesian tobacco in the United Kingdom market likely would be reduced.

Should the United Kingdom not join the Common Market, Rhodesian tobacco likely would continue to receive preferential treatment in the United Kingdom and it would come into the Common Market with a lower tariff than that of U. S. tobacco because it is lower in price.

How farm products of the United States will fare in the Common Market depends to a large extent upon our effectiveness in bargaining with the central administration of the Common Market in establishing import restrictions and tariffs. U. S. agriculture will be bargaining from a weaker position than at any time since World War II.

Our hope to gain from the Common Market is that it will continue to grow and develop, thereby increasing its consumption of farm products.



### Number, Please

There's a pretty young secretary who never turns down a wolf asking her for her telephone number. Sweetly, she whispers a number to him. When the wolf later dials it, a voice at the other end answers:

"Pest Control Services."

### Quick Cure

A woman went to her doctor to have a prescription renewed. She sat in the crowded waiting room and became engrossed in a magazine. When the nurse called her name, she found her leg had gone to sleep and she limped awkwardly into the doctor's office. The doctor wrote a new prescription and two minutes later the woman walked briskly out into the waiting room again.

As she put on her coat, she noticed another patient staring at her in astonishment. The surprised patient poked her companion and whispered excitedly, "See Myrtle? I told you he's the best doctor in town!"

### After You

An elderly farmer wrote to a mail order house as follows: "Please send me one of the engines you show on page 787, and if it's any good, I'll send you a check."

In time he received the following reply: "Please send check. If it's any good, we'll send the engine."



"The first house in twenty miles! Maybe this fellow can give us directions."

# HALE!

### Wise Cracks

... If the world is getting smaller, why do they keep raising postal rates?

... A man was notified by his psychiatrist, "If you don't pay your bill, I'm going to let you go crazy."

... Why can't life's problems hit us when we're 18 and know all the answers?

... You can say this for those ready mixes: The next generation isn't going to have any trouble making pies like mother used to make.

### Impossible Task

A man of Scottish descent was attracting considerable attention in the hotel lobby with his tales of outstanding accomplishments.

"Well, now," remarked an Englishman, at last, "suppose you tell us something you cannot do and I will undertake to do it."

"Oh, thank ye, sor," replied the Scot, "I canna pay my bill here."

### Next

The governor of a large state happened to get on a train that was transferring some inmates of an insane asylum to a farm where they were to recuperate. He inadvertently got in the same car. The conductor went through the train checking up on the group and counting them.

"One, two, three, four, five..." He stopped at the seat of the well-dressed man.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"I am the governor."

"Six, seven eight..."

### Half Off

"What has your department to report on our economy campaign?" the boss asked the office manager.

"Well," the manager said brightly, "besides cutting our lighting and heating expenses in two, we've dismissed the 38-year-old stenographer and replaced her with one that's 19."



"He's a good old dog, but he's got an awful memory."



"My wife is having difficulty making up her mind about which freezer she likes best."





## Fair or foul...you call it!

The "ump" calls the play—applies the same rules to both teams. But in the "electric power game," locally-owned rural electric systems, caught in a squeeze play by utility giants, depend on you and other Americans to call for fair play.

Rural electrics, financed by Rural Electrification Administration loans and owned by people they serve, operate mostly in sparsely settled rural areas . . . average only three consumers per mile. They're pledged to serve all rural people still with-

out electricity . . . prohibited by law from using REA loans to hook up anyone already served.

Expanding towns, however, are annexing areas served by rural electrics and turning consumers by the thousands over to urban franchised power suppliers. Also everywhere in rural areas, larger users served by rural electrics are targets of other suppliers. These losses threaten the existence of rural electrics which need to serve larger users and more populated areas in order to supply

remote consumers as required by law.

That's why rural people ask, "Is it right to squeeze rural electrics from the areas they first lighted . . . areas they developed and now serve so well? Fair or foul . . . you call it!"

**AMERICA'S  
RURAL  
ELECTRIC  
SYSTEMS**



Owned and operated by people they serve



# GENERAL ELECTRIC 13.2 CU. FT. REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER



**SUMMER  
SALES  
SPREE**



Model TB-304W  
13.2 Cu. Ft. Net Volume

## GIANT 3.1 Cu. Ft. ZERO-DEGREE FREEZER

- Holds Up to 108 Pounds
- Stores Half-Gallon Ice Cream Cartons On Door
- Wire Rack Over Ice Trays

**AUTOMATIC  
DEFROSTING  
IN ROOMY  
REFRIGERATOR  
SECTION**

**\$269<sup>95</sup>**

- Straight-Line Design — needs no door clearance side
- Twin Porcelain Vegetable Bins
- Butter Compartment
- Removable egg rack
- Adjustable do shelf for tall bottle storage
- Four cabinet shelves (or slides out)

## 2-DOOR CONVENIENCE

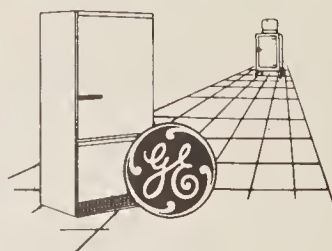
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**BIG VALUE!**

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Only **88¢** **BEACH  
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Now, during  
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LARGE 27 x 65 SIZE!



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**Over 7 Million G-E Refrigerators  
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Model TA-212W  
11.8 Cu. Ft. Net Volume

## DIAL-DEFROST REFRIGERATOR

- Only 28 inches wide
- Needs no door clearance at sides
- Full-width freezer
- Chiller tray
- Adjustable cabinet shelves
- Butter compartment
- Egg shelves

**\$199.00\***

61" high, 28" wide,  
27 1/2" depth (less handle)

\*Based on distributor's recommended retail price.

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